

Monday, October 11. 1714.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, dated Oct. 18.
The Articles of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce
between his Catholick Majesty and the States-Gen-
eral of the United Provinces.

We omit the Preamble, which is in the usual Form,
because the Titles of the Plenipotentiaries would take
up too much of our Paper.

Article I. **T**H E R E shall be for the future a
good firm faithful and in-
violable Peace between the said
Lord the King and his Suc-
cessors Kings of Spain and their
Realms on one Part, and the said Lords the States-Gen-
eral on the other Part, and all Acts of Hostility, of what
Nature soever they be, shall cease and be forborn (im-
mediately after the Signing of this Treaty) between
the said Lords the King and the States-General, as well
by Sea and on other Waters as by Land; and in all
their Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Lordships,
and between their Subjects and Inhabitants, of what
Quality or Condition soever they may be, without Ex-
ception of Places or Persons.

II. There shall be an Oblivion and general Amnesty
of all that has been committed on the one Side or the
other, on Occasion of the last War; so that all the
Subjects of the said Lords the King and the States-Gen-
eral, of whatsoever Quality or Condition, without ex-
ception any, may and shall enter, and shall be effective-
ly left in and restored to the Possession and peaceable
Enjoyment of all their Goods, Honours, Dignities,
Privileges, Franchises, Rights, Exemptions, Constitu-
tions and Liberties, without being sought after trou-
bled or disquieted in general or particular, upon any
cause or pretext whatsoever, by reason of any thing
that may have passed from the beginning of the War
and in Consequence of the present Treaty, and after it
shall be ratified it shall be permitted to all and every
one, without having need of Letters of Abolition or
Pardons, to return in Person into their Houses, and to the
Enjoyment of their Estates and all their other Goods, or
to dispose of them in such Manner as they shall think fit.

III. In the same Manner all those whose Goods have
been seized or confiscated upon Occasion of the last
War, they, their Heirs or Assigns, of whatsoever Con-
dition they be, shall enjoy those Estates, and by virtue
of the present Treaty take Possession of the Authority
they were deprived of, without having need of re-
course to Justice, notwithstanding any Incorpora-
tions into the Exchequer, Engagements, Grants,
Treaties, Accords or Transactions, and although Re-
nunciations have been made in such Transactions for
excluding from the said Estates those to whom they
ought to belong, which in conformity to the present
Treaty shall be restored reciprocally to the first Prop-
rietors, their Heirs or Assigns, and may be sold by
them without need of having any particular Grant or
Consent for the same; and consequently the Proprie-
tors of Rents, which on the Part of the Exchequer
may be constituted in Place of the Goods that have
been sold, as also the Rents and Actions constituted
in the charge of the Exchequer respectively, may dispose
of the Property thereof by Sale or otherwise as of
their other Goods.

IV. The Subjects and Inhabitants on both Sides may
also reclaim their Goods and Effects which have been
detained by reason of the War, whether it have been
done by their Correspondents or others; and in Case
those Goods and Effects have been sold by any one
whomsoever, the Proprietors shall demand the Pro-
duce; and in Case of Dispute thereupon, they shall be
permitted to constrain such detainers of their Goods
and Effects, or their Debtors by way of Justice, and
the Judges shall be obliged to give them speedy and
good Justice; and in the Examination of such Process,
have regard only to the merits of the Cause, without
respecting in any Manner upon the War past.

V. The Subjects of the said Lord the King shall not
take any Commissions for particular Armaments or
Letters of Reprisal from Princes or States that are En-
emies to the said Lords the States-General, much less
trouble or damage their Subjects in any Manner by
virtue of such Commissions or Letters of Reprisal, on
pain of being treated as Pirates. The same shall be
observed in like manner by the Subjects of the States-
General towards the Subjects of the said Lord the
King; and to this purpose Publication shall be made as
often as shall be required by both Parties in the Terri-
tories subject to the said Lords the King and the States-
General, expressly forbidding the use of such Commis-
sions, or Letters of Reprisal on the Penalty abovementioned,
which shall be severely executed against all
Offenders, besides the Restitution which they shall
be obliged to make to those whom they have damaged.

VI. And to observe as much as may be all Incon-

veniences which may arise by Prizes taken through
Ignorance of this Peace, and principally in distant
Places, it has been concluded upon and agreed, that
if Prizes have been made on one Side or other in the
Baltick Sea, or in the North-Sea from Ternese in
Norway to the Mouth of the Manche after the
space of 12 Days, or from the Mouth of the Manche
(or Strait of Dover) to Cape St. Vincent after the
space of four Weeks, and from thence in the Mediter-
ranean and in the Ocean to the Line after six Weeks,
and beyond the Line and in other Parts of the World
after the space of six Months, to compute respectively
from the Day on which this present Treaty is signed,
the said Prizes and the Damages which shall be made
after those Terms, as also all Prizes which shall be made,
or Damages done within those Terms by Persons who
shall have knowledge of the Conclusion of the Peace,
shall be brought to Account, and all that shall have
been taken shall be restored, with Compensation for all
the Damage that shall have been suffered.

VII. All Letters of Marque and Reprisals which
may have been before this time granted for any cause
whatsoever, shall be declared Null; and none shall be
given hereafter by one or other of the High Parties
contracting to the prejudice of the Subjects of the o-
ther, excepting only in case of manifest Denial of
Justice, which shall not be allowed to be held for
Truth if the Request of those who demand Reprisals
has not been communicated to the Minister who re-
sides upon the Places on the Part of the State against
the Subjects whereof such Letters should be given, to
the End that in the Term of six Months, or sooner if
may be, they may be informed to the contrary, or pro-
cure the Accomplishment of such Justice as shall be
due to them.

VIII. The particular Subjects of the said Lord the
King shall not have Actions brought against them or
be arrested in their Persons or Goods for any thing
which his Catholick Majesty may owe, nor the par-
ticular Subjects of the said Lords the States for the pub-
lick Debts of the State.

IX. Peace, Amity and good Correspondence being
re-established between the said Lords the King and the
States-General, as also between their Subjects and In-
habitants reciprocally; and it being also provided that
nothing which may entertain or give cause to Enmity
shall happen; the said Lords the King and the States-
General will faithfully procure and advance the Good
and Prosperity of one another, by all Support Aid Coun-
sel and Assistance, upon all Occasions, and at all Times,
and will not hereafter consent to any Treaty or Nego-
ciation which may bring Damage to one or the other;
but will break such Negotiations, and give Advice re-
ciprocally, with Care and Sincerity, as soon as they shall
have knowledge of it.

X. The Treaty of Munster of the 30th of Jan. 1648,
made between the late King Philip IV and the Lords
the States-General, shall serve for a Basis to this present
Treaty, and shall have place in it throughout, so far
as it is not altered by the following Articles, and as far
as it is applicable; and with respect to the V and VI
Article of the said Treaty of Munster, they shall have
place only so far as they regard the said two High
Contractors and their Subjects.

XI. The Subjects and Inhabitants of the Countries of
the said Lords the King and the States-General, shall
have all good Correspondence and Friendship together,
and may frequent sojourn and remain in one Country
or the other, and there exercise their Traffick and
Commerce, as well by Sea and other Waters, as by
Land; the whole respectively in all Security and
Liberty, and without any Hindrance.

XII. The said Subjects may also have in the Terri-
tories and States of one and the other Lords, their
own Houses to Live in, and their Warehouses and
Cellars wherein to put their Merchandize, and enjoy
the same reciprocally with all Liberty and Security, as
an Effect of this Peace; and shall not be subject to
greater Duties or Impositions than the natural Subjects
of the one and the other are, and shall not be searched,
visited or disquieted on Account of their Business
or Traffick, in their Houses Warehouses or Cellars;
whether they hold them by Hire or are their own; and
left it be upon Advice and sufficient Indication of
Fraud or contrary Commerce, in which case shall
Commissary and Factors for the Farmers may make
such Visitation as they shall agree upon with Pro-
mission of the Judge-Conservator of the Customs and
other Revenues; and the Merchant who is so visited
may call the Judge-Conservator or the Consul of his
Nation to assist at the Visitation, which shall alone
serve for Testimony, without giving any Displeasure to
the Merchant or his Commissary. Provided always,
that if the proper Subjects of the said Lord the King or

of any other Prince, State, Nation, or City, are already or shall be hereafter treated more favourably with regard to this Cause, that then the Subjects of the said Lords the States General shall be treated in the same Manner.

XIII. The said Subjects on one Side and the other may frequent with their Merchandize and Ships the Countries, Lands, Cities, Ports, Places and Rivers of one another, to bring thither and sell to all Persons without Distinction, and to Buy, Traffick with, and Transport all sorts of Merchandize, the entry and carrying out whereof is not prohibited generally and universally to all as well Subjects as Strangers by the Laws and Ordinances of the States of one and the other, paying the Customs and other Duties which ought to be paid by the natural Subjects and other Nations the most favoured; and accordingly the Entry and Departure of their Ships shall be reciprocally made easy, without Hindrance or Delay.

XIV. The said Subjects on both Sides shall not be made to pay greater or other Duties, Charges, Gabels, or Impositions whatsoever, upon their Persons, Goods, Merchandize, Provisions, Ships or Freights, directly or indirectly, upon any Title or Pretext whatsoever, than such as are payable by the natural Subjects of one and the other.

XV. And to the End that the Officers and Ministers may not demand or take of the Merchants and Subjects respectively greater Taxes Duties or Salaries than such as ought to be paid by virtue of this Treaty, and that the said Merchants and Subjects may know with certainty what is ordained thereupon, it is agreed that there shall be Tables of Fees made publick in all Places where Duties are ordinarily paid, and therein the Customs upon Importation and Exportation shall be expressed. And it having been represented to his Catholick Majesty, that the Inspectors, commonly called the Visits, too much favour the Farmers of the Customs by the excessive Valuation of such Merchandize as are not enough specified in the Book of Rates, which Practice will be extremely prejudicial to Commerce and Traffick; His Majesty being willing to remedy this, will give such Orders that all Complaints thereupon shall intirely cease.

XVI. The said Subjects on one Side and the other, having once paid the Duties of Entry required by the Book of Rates and other Laws, shall not be obliged to pay other Duties again, although they transport by Land their Merchandize or Goods from one Kingdom or Province of Spain to another; and the same shall be observed in the States of the united Provinces: And for other Duties, they shall respectively pay the same as the natural Subjects or the most favoured Nation do pay.

XVII. The Subjects of the said Lords the States-General shall also not be treated in Spain, or in the Kingdoms and States depending on that Crown, otherwise than those of the most favoured Nation; but shall enjoy in Commerce and Navigation, and generally in all things without Exception or Reserve, the same Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions, Immunities, and Securities, which they have enjoyed before this War, and which other Nations or trading Cities, the most favoured, are allowed to enjoy, or may hereafter have granted to them, whether by virtue of Treaties of Peace and Commerce, or by Contracts, Ordinances, or Particular Acts, in such Manner that the same Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions, Immunities, and Securities, which have been granted, or shall be granted to the King of France, to the Queen of Great-Britain, or to any other Kingdom, State, Nation, or City whatsoever, or to their Subjects, shall equally be granted to the said Lords the States, or to their Subjects, with all the Clauses and Advantageous Circumstances which are added thereunto. The same Condition shall also have Place with respect to the Subjects of the said Lord the King, who in the whole extent of the Countries under the Dominion of the said Lords the States, shall be treated as favourably as the Nation the most favoured.

XVIII. The Merchants, Masters of Ships, Pilots, Seamen, their Ships, Merchandize, Provisions, and other Goods belonging to them, shall not be seized and arrested, whether by virtue of a general Mandate or particular Order, or for any Cause whatsoever of War or otherwise; nor even upon pretence of making use of them for the Conservation and Defence of the Country. Nevertheless it is not understood that the Seizures and Arrests of Justice by the ordinary ways, and by reason of just Debts, Obligations, and valuable Contracts, of those upon whom such Seizures are made, shall be comprehended, but that in such Cases the ordinary Forms of Justice and Reason shall be proceeded in.

XIX. Ships Laden by the Subjects of one of the High Powers Contracting, passing by the Coasts of the other and putting in by reason of Tempest or otherwise, shall not be constrained to unlade or sell off their Merchandize in whole or in part; nor obliged to pay any Duties, unless they unlade voluntarily, and that they sell some part of their Cargo. It shall in the mean time be free for them, after they have obtained Permission

of those who have the Direction of maritime Affairs, to discharge and sell a small part of their Cargo only for buying Victuals or necessary things for the refitting of the Ship. But in case they unlade more than the Permission given allows, they shall pay for the whole Cargo.

XX. The Ships of War of one and the other Party shall find the Roads, Rivers, Ports and Havens free and open to enter, go out and lie in at Anchor as far as shall be needful, without being visited; with Charge however that they shall use that Liberty with Discretion, and without giving Jealousy by too great a Number of Ships, by a too long and affected Sojourn, or otherwise, to the Governours of the said Places and Ports, to whom the Captains of such Ships shall make known the Cause of their remaining there: But with respect to Merchant-Ships of the Subjects of one or the other Party, it shall be allowed to the Farmers or Officers of the Customs to put Guards upon them as soon as they enter into such Ports or Havens.

XXI. The Ships of War of the said Lords the King and the States General, and those of their Subjects, which shall be armed for War, shall have full Liberty to bring the Prizes they shall take from their Enemies where they shall think fit, without being subject to any Duties, either to the Admirals or Admiralty, or any others, in case the said Prizes are not there unladed; which shall however be allowed to be done, after Permission obtained, and the Duties respectively, according to the Laws of the Place, be duly paid: Provided always, that they shall not be allowed to unlade prohibited or contraband Goods. Also the said Ships or Prizes entering the Havens or Ports of the said Lord the King, or the said Lords the States General, shall not be Seized or Arrested, and the Officers of the Places they enter shall not take Cognizance of the Validity of the Prizes, which shall be allowed to go out, and be led away freely and in full Liberty to the Places in their Commissions, which the Captains of the said Ships shall be obliged to shew. And on the contrary, the two Powers shall not give Asylum or Retreat in their Ports or Havens to those who have made Prize upon the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty or the Lords the States General, being driven in by Tempest or Peril of the Sea, but shall make them depart as soon as possible.

[The rest of this Piece shall be given to Morrow.]

London, October 11.

We hear the Lords of His Majesty's Bed-Chamber are these; the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond; Earls of Dorset, Berkeley, Manchester, Lincoln, and Selkirk; the Lord Casteret. The Officers of the Yeoman of the Guard, under the Lord Paget Captain, are all continued in Commission. The Right Honourable Hugh Boscawen, Esq; is made Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, in the room of Sir John Storchouse, Bart. His Majesty has conferred the Honour of Knighthood on Dr. Samuel Garth.

London, October 11.

On Saturday South-Sea Stock was 97 to 97 one eight. Bank 130 one half India 137 one quarter to 137 one half. African 27. New Lottery Tickets 15 s. Advance.

By His Majesty's Company of Comedians.

At the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Monday, being the 11th of October, will be presented a Comedy call'd, The Constant Couple, or, A Trip to the Jubilee. The Part of Sir Harry Wild sir by Mr. Wilks, Lady Lurewell by Mrs. Oldfield, Angelica by Mrs. Santlow.

A Trial of Skill to be fought at the Bear-Garden in Marrow-Bone-Fields the Backside of Soho-Square, at the Boarded-House, on Wednesday next, being the 13th of October, beginning at 3 of the Clock precisely, between John Parkes and his Brother, Masters of the Noble Science of Defence, against Timothy Buck of Clare-Market and his Scholar James Figg, Masters of the said Science.

This Evening exactly at 5 a-Clock, at the Hanover Coffee-house in Finch-lane near Cornhill, will be sold by Auction, a large Collection of valuable Bibles and Common-Prayers, in all Sizes, with Cutts and without, being of the Stock of Mr. Holman, deceased. N. B. Catalogues may be had at the Place of Sale, and the Books viewed all Day till the Sale begins.

For SALE by the CANDLE.

On Thursday the 14th Instant, at Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard-street, at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon, (only one Case or Chest of Wine in a Lot) viz. 19 Pipes (very large Gaug) of excellent White Lisbon Wines, 13 Pipes and one Quarter Case of Madras White Wines, very strong and good, and 1 Pipe of Red Operto Wine, very deep, bright, strong, and fine, fit for bottling, neat and entire Parcels; in a Vault under the House of Sir Samuel Ovingly in Milk-lane, 7 Pipes and 2 Hhds of White Viana Wines; in a Cellar in Morrell's Yard in Water-lane in Tower-street, 18 Hhds of Red, a dross of White Wine, 1 Pipe of Canary, 1 Pipe of Red Florence, 1 Hhd and an half dross of White Bottoms, and 1 Hhd and an half of Red Bottoms; in a Cellar in the paved Alley between Lyme-street and Leaden-hall-Market, 42 Hhds of excellent French Claret, Margaux and Orlon; in a Vault next the Chain on the Hill of St. Dunstan's in the East near Thames-street, And 20 Chests, containing 20 Flaish per Chest, of excellent New Red Centy Florence Wines, deep, bright, &c. under the House of Mr. Gould, Merchant, on Dowgate-Hill near London Stone. All to be seen and tasted to Morrow and Wednesday from 8 to 1, and from 2 to 6, and all Thursday (as above) till the time of Sale. To be sold by Tho. Tomkins, Broker, in Seething-lane in Tower-street.

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